



STIC Search Report

EIC 2800

STIC Database Tracking Number: 144276

TO: Michael Cygan

Location:

Art Unit : 2855

Wednesday, February 09, 2005

Case Serial Number: 10/761171

From: Bode Fagbohunka

Location: EIC 2800

Jeff 4A58

Phone: 571-272-2541

bode.fagbohunka@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Examiner **Michael Cygan**

Please find attached the results of your search for 10/761171. The search was conducted using the standard collection of databases on dialog for EIC 2800. The tagged references appear to be the closest references located during our search.

If you would like a re-focus please let me know or if you have any questions regarding the search results please do not hesitate to contact me.

Bode Fagbohunka

144276

SEARCH REQUEST FORM Scientific and Technical Information Center - EIC2800

Rev. 3/15/2004 This is an experimental format -- Please give suggestions or comments to Jeff Harrison, JEF-4B68, 272-2511.

Date 2-4-05 Serial # 10/761171 Priority Application Date _____
 Your Name Michael Cygnar Examiner # 77553
 AU 2855 Phone 272-2175 Room JEF-8A51
 In what format would you like your results? Paper is the default. PAPER DISK EMAIL

If submitting more than one search, please prioritize in order of need.

The EIC searcher normally will contact you before beginning a prior art search. If you would like to sit with a searcher for an interactive search, please notify one of the searchers.

Where have you searched so far on this case?

Circle: USPT DWPI EPO Abs JPO Abs IBM TDB

Other: _____

What relevant art have you found so far? Please attach pertinent citations or Information Disclosure Statements. _____

What types of references would you like? Please checkmark:

Primary Refs _____ Nonpatent Literature _____ Other _____
 Secondary Refs _____ Foreign Patents _____
 Teaching Refs _____

What is the topic, such as the **novelty**, motivation, utility, or other specific facets defining the desired **focus** of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, registry numbers, definitions, structures, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract and pertinent claims.

Staff Use Only**Type of Search****Vendors**

Searcher: Booe, J. [Signature] Structure (#) _____
 Searcher Phone: 22541 Bibliographic ☒
 Searcher Location: STIC-EIC2800, JEF-4B68 Litigation _____
 Date Searcher Picked Up: 2-9-05 Fulltext _____
 Date Completed: 2-9-05 Patent Family _____
 Searcher Prep/Rev Time: 40 Other _____
 Online Time: 240

STN _____
 Dialog ☒
 Questel/Orbit _____
 Lexis-Nexis _____
 WWW/Internet _____
 Other _____

| Set | Items | Description |
|-----|---------|--|
| S1 | 146 | AU= (KEENER S? OR KEENER, S? OR BYRD, N? OR BYRD N?) |
| S3 | 4760722 | FLOW? ? |
| S4 | 63893 | SEALANT? ? OR VISCOUS () MATERIAL? |
| S5 | 69709 | (FIRST OR SECOND) (3N) (PLATE? OR SPECIMEN?) |
| S6 | 7858296 | TEST? |
| S7 | 14406 | INITIAL (3N) MASS |
| S8 | 245360 | EXTRUD???? |
| S9 | 935250 | S3 (3N) (PATTERN? OR CHARACTER? OR RATE OR STYLE OR METHOD? ? OR MODE?) |
| S10 | 577264 | S9 AND (MEASUR? OR CALCULAT? OR DETERMIN? OR ESTIMAT? OR EVALUAT? OR ANALY?) |
| S11 | 295 | S10 AND S4 |
| S12 | 0 | S10 AND S5 AND S7 AND S8 |
| S13 | 0 | S11 AND S5 AND S7 AND S8 |
| S14 | 0 | S11 AND S1 |
| S15 | 7 | S1 AND S4 |
| S16 | 0 | S15 AND S7 |
| S17 | 7 | RD S15 (unique items) |
| S18 | 1 | S11 AND S7 |
| S19 | 12 | S11 AND INITIAL |
| S20 | 11 | S19 NOT S18 |
| S21 | 11 | RD (unique items) |
| S22 | 20 | S8 AND S11 |
| S23 | 20 | RD (unique items) |
| S24 | 20 | S23 NOT (S21 OR S15) |
| S25 | 79864 | FLOW? ? (2N) CHARACTER? |
| S26 | 14439 | S25 AND S6 |
| S27 | 30 | S26 AND S4 |
| S28 | 27 | RD (unique items) |
| S29 | 26 | S28 NOT (S15 OR S17 OR S24) |
| S30 | 2 | S25 (2N) (SEALANT? OR (SEALING OR VISCOUS) () MATERIAL?) |

? show files

File 2:INSPEC 1969-2005/Jan W5
(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers

File 6:NTIS 1964-2005/Jan W5
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File 8:Bi Compendex(R) 1970-2005/Jan W3
(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.

File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Feb W1
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File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
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File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Jan
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.

File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2005/Dec W4
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File 92:IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs. 1999/Nov
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File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Oct(Updated 050208)
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO
File 239:Mathsci 1940-2005/Mar
(c) 2005 American Mathematical Society
File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Jan W1
(c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK
File 25:Weldasearch-19662005/Jan
(c) 2005 TWI Ltd
File 62:SPIN(R) 1975-2005/Nov W3
(c) 2005 American Institute of Physics
File 96:FLUIDEX 1972-2005/Feb
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File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Sep
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File 266:FEDRIP 2004/Nov
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18/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R) File 95:TEME-Technology & Management
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01557505 20010900923

Long term evaporation stability of sealant glasses

Geasee, P; Conradt, R

RWTH Aachen, D

75. Glastechnische Tagung, Kurzreferate (Poster-Beitraege), Wernigerode, D,
21.-23. Mai, 20012001

Document type: Conference paper Language: English

Record type: Abstract

ABSTRACT:

The evaporation of different glass compositions, namely (Mg,Ca,Ba)O-Al₂O₃-B₂O₃ (6.38 weight-%)-SiO₂, (Mg,Ba)O-B₂O₃ (24.84 weight-%)-SiO₂, and (Ca,Ba)O-Al₂O₃-SiO₂ was investigated by the transpiration method (flow of 4 l/h) in a horizontal tube furnace, and by a high resolution thermal balance. The atmosphere applied was 833 mbar N₂, 93 mbar H₂ and 74 mbar H₂O. The temperature was 800 deg C. This is a specific situation where the initially glassy systems are converted into a partially crystallized state. The exposure time was 2000 h. As expected, a high initial evaporation loss were observed with the B₂O₃ containing system. However, after 5000 h, a constant rate of 2.7 micrometer/(cm(exp 2).h) was assumed. The magnesia containing aluminosilicate system showed a very low loss of 0.96 micrometer/(cm(exp 2).h), while the magnesia free system displayed an initial mass increase followed by a low loss rate of 0.05 micrometer/(cm(exp 2).h).

DESCRIPTORS: EVAPORATION; LONG TERM BEHAVIOUR; LONG TERM INVESTIGATIONS;
HEAT RESISTANCE; ALUMINOBOROSILICATE GLASS; BOROSILICATE GLASS;
ALUMINOSILICATE GLASS; HIGH TEMPERATURE BEHAVIOUR; HIGH TEMPERATURE TEST;
WEIGHT LOSSES; GLASS SEALS; MATERIALS QUALIFICATION; FUEL CELLS; FILM
THICKNESS MEASUREMENT ; DECREASE

IDENTIFIERS: Glasdichtung; thermische Stabilitaet; Verdampfung; Dauertest
?

24/9/6 (Item 1 from file: 92)

DIALOG(R) File 92:IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs.

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00156364

Standard Test Method for Flow Characteristics of Preformed Tape Sealants

DOCUMENT NUMBER: C1266

ISSUING ORGANIZATION: ASTM - American Society For Testing & Materials

DOCUMENT TYPE: United States of America;North America (NAFTA Countries)

YEAR: 1995 00004 PAGES LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DESCRIPTORS: Tape Sealants : Flow Measurement

SUBJECT LOCATOR CODES:

L-44-10 BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION SEALANTS TAPE/ EXTRUDED
/PREFORMED

?

29/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS
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2048073 NTIS Accession Number: ASTM-C 1266-95/XAB
Flow Characteristics of Preformed Tape Sealants . (ASTM Standard)
American Society for Testing and Materials, West Conshohocken, PA.
Corp. Source Codes: 113500000

cJun 95 4p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI9808

This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-24 on Building Seals and Sealants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C24.50 on Tape Sealants. Current edition approved April 15, 1995. Published June 1995.

Product reproduced from digital image. Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC\$22.50

Country of Publication: United States

Copyright American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA, 19428, USA. This document is available from NTIS under license from ASTM.

Descriptors: *Standards; * Sealants ; *Tapes; Tape wrapping; Aging; Temperature effects; Loads(Forces); Test methods

Identifiers: Flow and flow rate; Flow-out behavior; Preformed sealant tapes; NTISASTM; NTISSDAA

Section Headings: 71B (Materials Sciences--Adhesives and Sealants); 89G (Building Industry Technology--Construction Materials, Components, and Equipment)

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29/9/15 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

08801674 Genuine Article#: 330YR Number of References: 32
Title: Flow characteristics and sealing ability of fissure sealants
Author(s): Barnes DM (REPRINT) ; Kihn P; vonFraunhofer JA; Elsabach A
Corporate Source: UNIV MARYLAND BALTIMORE CTY,BALTIMORE COLL DENT SURG, SCH
DENT, DEPT ORAL HLTH CARE DELIVERY/BALTIMORE//MD/21228 (REPRINT)
Journal: OPERATIVE DENTISTRY, 2000, V25, N4 (JUL-AUG), P306-310
ISSN: 0361-7734 **Publication date:** 20000700
Publisher: OPERATIVE DENTISTRY INC, INDIANA UNIV SCHOOL DENTISTRY, ROOM
S411, 1121 WEST MICHIGAN ST, INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46202-5186
Language: English **Document Type:** ARTICLE
Geographic Location: USA

Subfile: CC CLIN--Current Contents, Clinical Medicine
Journal Subject Category: DENTISTRY, ORAL SURGERY & MEDICINE

Abstract: This study evaluated the relationship between fissure sealant viscosity, leakage prevention and the incidence of void formation of five commercially available pit-and-fissure sealants. Seventy-two intact, caries free human premolars and molars were divided into six test groups of 12 teeth each. All teeth were cleaned with a flour of pumice prophylaxis followed by etching for 60 seconds with 37% H3PO4, rinsing for 30 seconds and drying with oil-free air. Five commercial, light-cured fissure sealants and an unfilled version of one sealant were applied following manufacturers' instructions.

Teeth were thermal cycled for 5000 cycles from 5-50 degrees C with a one-minute dwell time at each temperature. Silver nitrate staining followed by mesiodistal sectioning was performed. Leakage and void formation were evaluated at X50 optical magnification.

Viscosity was assessed by syringing the fissure sealants into short pipettes, allowing free flow for 30 seconds and then light curing for one minute. The length of unfilled capillary was measured with a Vernier gauge.

All experimental data was subjected to a one-way ANOVA, and where differences were detected, they were identified by a post hoc Tukey hsd test at a priori alpha = 0.05.

Based on the conditions of the study, viscosity and now characteristics had no effect on sealing ability or void formation.
Identifiers--Keyword Plus(R): LEAKAGE; PIT; RETENTION; INVITRO
Cited References:

*ADA COUNC DENT MA, 1976, V93, P134, J AM DENT ASSOC
*NIH CONS DEV C, 1984, V48, P1, J DENT ED S
*US PHS, 1991, DHHS PUBL
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DONNAN MF, 1988, V165, P283, BR DENT J
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 RIPA LW, 1993, V27, P77, CARIES RES
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 SIMONSEN RJ, 1987, V115, P31, J AM DENT ASSOC
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 SIMONSEN RJ, 1989, V20, P75, QUINTESENCE INT
 WAGGONER WF, 1996, V127, P351, J AM DENT ASSOC
 WENDT LK, 1988, V12, P181, SWED DENT J
 WRIGHT JT, 1984, V6, P36, PEDIATR DENT
 WU W, 1983, V17, P37, J BIOMED MATER RES
 ZYSKIND D, 1998, V20, P25, PEDIAT DENT

29/9/26 (Item 2 from file: 96)

DIALOG(R) File 96:FLUIDEX

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00049343 FLUIDEX NO: 0055765 SUBFILE: FS
Standard test method for rheological (flow) properties of elastomeric sealants .

Philadelphia, Pa., Amer. Soc. for Test. & Mater., May 9, 1969 Reapproved
 1976, 3pp. (Amer. Nat. Standard ANSI/ASTM C639-69)., 1976

DOCUMENT AVAILABLE: YES

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

LANGUAGES: English

This method describes a laboratory procedure for the determination of rheological (flow) properties of single- and multicomponent chemically curing **sealants** for use in building construction. Other suitable **flow characteristics** may be agreed upon by the seller and purchaser or specifier. Special nonsag properties and lower **flow characteristics** may be required for use in sloping joints where absolute leveling is not desired. (from Specification scope). (In: 1977 Annual book of ASTM Standards. Philadelphia, Pa., Amer. Soc. for **Test . & Mater.**, 1977, Part 18, pp.350-352).

DESCRIPTORS: AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR **TESTING** AND MATERIALS; A.S.T.M.
 SINGLECOMPONENT STATICSEAL

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S) AND DESCRIPTION: 78 (FLUID ABSTRACTS: PROCESS
 ENGINEERING)

?

30/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R) File 94:JICST-EPlus

(c) 2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST). All rts. reserv.

02085430 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0566188 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Special issue : Recent problems surrounding sealing work. Centering on
problems on adhesive property and problems on construction of siding
dwelling house. Present state of sealant for double glazing and future
problems. A case of polysulphide and IIR.

HIROISHI MASATAKA (1)

(1) Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.

Bosui Janaru(Bosui Journal), 1994, VOL.25,NO.6, PAGE.76-77, FIG.1

JOURNAL NUMBER: S0412AAL ISSN NO: 0289-3894

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 692+ 699.82 691.1

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Introduction article

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: Double layer glass prevents condensation by enclosing dry air
between two glass sheets, therefore, circumference of double layer edge
is required to seal with sealant. As working performance necessary for
this sealant, sufficient flow characteristics without
intermittence are needed. Performances comparison, etc. were examined
on single system using one sort of sealant and dual system using two
kinds which could be satisfied.

DESCRIPTORS: multiple glass; sealant; dry air; closing(airtightness); dew
condensation; preclusion(protection); adhesive strength; airtightness;
butyl rubber; glazing work; polysulfide(organic)

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: flat glass; glass; ceramics; plate classified by
material; plate(material); filling material; material; air; gas;
condensation; phase transition; strength; property; copolymer; polymer;
synthetic rubber; rubber; construction work; construction(work);
organosulphur compound

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): RB03050S; RB01032Q; RA060300

30/9/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011868748 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-285658/199825

XRAM Acc No: C98-088335

XRFX Acc No: N98-224579

Method of controlling the cold flow characteristics of a viscous
material - controls the stability and resistivity without decreasing the
material's normal function, making it suitable for use as an artificial
cartilage

Patent Assignee: HOGG J M (HOGG-I)

Inventor: HOGG J M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 5746963 | A | 19980505 | US 93134844 | A | 19931012 | 199825 B |
| | | | US 94332366 | A | 19941031 | |
| | | | US 96699043 | A | 19960606 | |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94332366 A 19941031; US 93134844 A
19931012; US 96699043 A 19960606

Patent Details:

| | | | | | |
|------------|------|-----|----|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
| US 5746963 | A | | 4 | B29C-045/57 | CIP of application US 93134844 |
| | | | | | Cont of application US 94332366 |

Abstract (Basic): US 5746963 A

An artificial ball-and-socket prosthesis comprises: (a) a viscous artificial cartilage (1) incorporating a fibre web mesh (4) encapsulated within an outer shell (2), and enclosing a ball (5) attached to a shaft (3), wherein (b) the preferred materials include cobalt-chromium-molybdenum (Co-Cr-Mo) alloy or titanium-aluminium-vanadium (Ti-6Al-4V) alloy in conjunction with an ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene acetabular bearing surface between the shell and femoral units, given that - (c) the pressure required to cause separation of the ball from the socket is determined by the difference between the diameter (A) of the opening of the shell and the diameter (B) of the ball, the encapsulation material, and the type, size, and pattern of the fibres used to control the cold flow characteristics of the viscous material (1). Also claimed are alternative applications of the principle of controlled cold flow characteristics, including a plastic bearing for a wheel.

USE - For forming an artificial ball-and-socket prosthesis.

ADVANTAGE - Enables the cold flow characteristics of a viscous material to be adjusted to meet specific requirements without materially decreasing its normal function.

Dwg.2/3

Title Terms: METHOD; CONTROL; COLD; FLOW; CHARACTERISTIC; VISCOSITY; MATERIAL; CONTROL; STABILISED; RESISTOR; DECREASE; MATERIAL; NORMAL; FUNCTION; SUIT; ARTIFICIAL; CARTILAGE

Derwent Class: A96; D22; P32

International Patent Class (Main): B29C-045/57

International Patent Class (Additional): A61F-002/34

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

Manual Codes (CPI/A-N): A04-G02E3; A12-H03; A12-V02; D09-C01D

Polymer Indexing (PS):

<01>

001 018; R00326 G0044 G0033 G0022 D01 D02 D12 D10 D51 D53 D58 D82; H0000; P1218 P1161; P1150

002 018; ND01; Q9999 Q8048 Q7987; Q9999 Q7896 Q7885; K9676-R; K9483-R; B9999 B5094 B4977 B4740

?

Bates, Darcy

From: Unknown@Unknown.com
Sent: Friday, February 04, 2005 11:45 AM
To: STIC-EIC2800
Subject: Generic form response

ResponseHeader=Commercial Database Search Request

AccessDB#= _____

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SearcherPhone= _____

SearcherBranch= _____

MyDate=Fri Feb 4 11:44:17 EST 2005

submitto=STIC-EIC2800@uspto.gov

Name=Michael Cygan

Empno=77553

Phone=2-2175

Artunit=2855

Office=JEF 8A51

Serialnum=10/761171

PatClass=73/53.01, 822

Earliest=1/20/2004

Format3=email

Searchtopic=A mass of solid or viscous material is placed between two plates. One of the plates is moved toward the other, compressing the material to a predetermined point at which some of the material extrudes from between the two plates. The mass of the extruded material is compared to the initial mass to determine flow characteristics of the material.

Claim 1:

A method for determining the flow characteristics of a sealant material, wherein the test method comprises:

applying an initial mass of sealant material as a sealant material layer between a surface of a first test specimen and a surface of a second test specimen to form a test specimen assembly;

providing pressure upon the test assembly so as to compress the sealant material between the first and second test specimens for a specific length of time, thereby extruding sealant material from between the two test specimen surfaces;

determining the mass of sealant material extruded from the test specimen assembly after said length of time; and

calculating a flow characteristic of the sealant material as the ratio of the mass of extruded sealant material to the initial mass of the sealant material layer.

Comments=

send=SEND